

SULZER TELLS GRAND JURY OF MURPHY THREAT; "PERJURER AND LIAR," THE "CHIEF'S" RETORT

SHOT DOCTOR DEAD ON SHIP AND STARTED WILD PANIC; BROUGHT HERE IN IRONS

Crazed Man With Automatic Pistol Ran Amuck in Steerage of Berlin.

VICTIM DIED A HERO.

Dr. Arrigo Tried to Soothe Maniac and Received Fatal Bullet.

From the North German Lloyd liner Berlin, which docked in Hoboken this morning, two days late from Genoa, Italy, the immigration inspectors took a murderer in irons and with him a small boy, stupid with fright and grief.

The boy was twelve-year-old Francesco Cupertino, and the man was his father, Antonio, who, becoming crazed suddenly on shipboard, shot and killed Dr. Giannotti Arrigo, the ship's physician and surgeon, of Florence, Italy, son-in-law of Countess Gulinelli, widely known as a musical conductor a generation ago.

Father and son boarded the vessel at Genoa. They were inseparable, and talked always of the fortune they would make in this country. Both were popular with their fellow passengers in the steerage, 1,027 of them in all.

But shortly after 6 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 12 the steerage was aroused by the report of a pistol shot. Men and women rose from their bunks and, peering into the aisles, saw Cupertino standing beside his berth. He was partly clothed. His hair was awry. His eyes gleamed in a frenzy. In his hand was an automatic pistol and as fast as he could fire it he sent bullet after bullet into the deck. As he shot he muttered to himself, "I am killing the shots sometimes with a yell and scream."

VICTIM OF SHOOTING TRIED TO SOOTHE MAN.

The man's appearance, the pistol in his hand, his wild shouts, threw the steerage into a panic. Half-dressed men and women hugging babies or dragging small children by the hand rushed for the deck. All screamed and called for help and the uproar reached the ears of Dr. Arrigo.

The Commissioner, perfectly cool and unafraid, walked calmly into the

COUNTESS WHO HAS FORGOTTEN ENGLISH DURING STAY ABROAD.



COUNTESS GULINELLI

AMERICAN GIRL, NOW A COUNTESS, FORGETS ENGLISH

Born and Educated Here, but Millionaire Schweizer's Daughter Talks With Accent.

The trial of the suit brought by the Countess Oberto Giovanni G. F. M. Gulinelli against her father, Joseph Schweizer, millionaire head of the Ansonia Clock Company, to compel him to pay her a dowry of \$2,500 a year for marrying Count Gulinelli to-day resolved itself into a question as to who was the better bookkeeper, Papa Schweizer or his daughter, the Countess.

When the trial was resumed to-day before Supreme Court Justice Emlenker the Countess was the first witness called to the stand. With a decided Italian accent the Countess told of the making of the agreement by which her father was to pay her the allowance, but when her attorney, Michael Schneiderman, attempted to go into the details of her courtship with the Count Justice Emlenker refused to permit her to testify in that regard, declaring that the courtship had nothing to do with the agreement, as the document itself was in court, and the only question to be decided was whether the agreement was legal and could be enforced at law.

COUNT GOT DOCUMENT BEFORE HIS MARRIAGE.

The Count, who speaks no English, also testified as to having been handed the pre-nuptial agreement before

ANTI-GAMBLING BILL AIMED AT ORAL BETTING

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—A sweeping Anti-Gambling bill, directed primarily against oral betting, was introduced in the Assembly to-day by Assemblyman Knight of Wyoming.

It provides for an amendment to the Penal law to prohibit any person with or without the exchange of money or property from participating in pool betting, book-making, or any other form of gambling.

MADE FORTUNE IN DAY.

Syndicate Clears \$550,000 on Sale of State Bonds.

The entire issue of the \$51,000,000 of New York State 4½ per cent. Canal and Highways bonds allotted yesterday at Albany to a syndicate headed by Kahn, Lee & Co. and William A. Reed & Co. of this city, at a price of 104.97, was sold to-day before 1 o'clock by the syndicate at 107.32. The quick sale will give the two banking firms a profit of about \$450,000 within twenty-four hours.

SIEGEL ON STAND SWEARS HE IS NOW WITHOUT A CENT

"I Used to Draw \$4,000 a Month," Declares Head of Department Stores.

HIS HOMES ARE CLOSED.

"My House in Madison Avenue Cost \$300,000, but I Can't Afford to Live There."

Henry Siegel, once Marshall Field's rival for the title of America's "Merchant Prince,"—once possessor of a \$300,000 mansion on Madison avenue and a \$175,000 country estate in Long Island, is living on the bounty of his friend, A. Herman.

Despite it all, the little merchant believes in himself so strongly that to-day he declared he would "come back," that he would pay every dollar he owes, and would, in the end, rehabilitate his fortune.

"I am living in a small apartment in the Hotel Majestic," he says. "My life long friend, A. Herman, pays them all. I have no personal servants; I keep no motor cars."

"But my businesses will repay everything. My Chicago store is a huge profit payer; my other stores have assets far in excess of their liabilities. It is my life work to pay dollar for dollar. When we reorganize I will come back into my own," he said.

For the first time since the failure of the Siegel stores and bank Mr. Siegel was examined to-day before Judge George C. Holt, an special master appointed by Federal Judge Hough. The examination took place in the rooms of the Bar Association, in West Forty-fourth street.

Siegel was questioned by James N. Rosenberg, counsel for the receivers for the Siegel stores.

FORMER MILLIONAIRE TELLS OF FALL IN FORTUNE.

At the beginning of his examination, Siegel was questioned concerning his present assets. It was then he told of his poverty.

"My home at Eighty-second street and Madison avenue cost me \$300,000, and it cost me \$10,000 a year to maintain it," he said. "It is mortgaged now for \$145,000. I do not live there. I cannot afford it. I own a ten-story loft building on Seventh avenue, near Sixteenth street. It is worth \$300,000, but it is mortgaged too. My seventeen-acre estate at Mamaroneck cost me \$175,000, but it is mortgaged for \$25,000 and has other liens against it."

"I was the chief stockholder in the Siegel Realty Company, which owned the Sixth avenue property occupied by Simpson Crawford Co. We could not meet a \$100,000 payment in August, 1912, so I turned over all my property to A. Leo Price, from whom we bought the Rothenberg store, so that he draws all the rentals. I have nothing—not a cent. I live in the Hotel Majestic. My homes are not occupied. I used to draw \$4,000 salary every month from my stores. Now I have no income. I haven't a cent."

TELLS OF ORGANIZATION OF THE BIG CORPORATION.

Siegel then told of the organization of the Siegel Stores Corporation, which he and Frank E. Vogel formed as a holding company to take over the Siegel stores in Chicago, New York and Boston. He said the common stock of the company, owned in part by himself and Vogel, was given them for their share in the stores. The preferred stock—\$2,000,000 in all and paying seven per cent.—was sold for cash in England and Scotland, very little being retained in America.

Mr. Siegel was asked where this \$2,000,000 in cash went. He could

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

Tammany Chief and Former Governor Who Renew Their Bitter Warfare

Murphy Says: Sulzer Is a Liar and a Perjurer. I Never Asked Him to Appoint Gaffney. I Never Spoke to Him Alone Since His Nomination.

Sulzer Swears: Murphy Threatened to Ruin Me if I Would Not Appoint His Partner, James E. Gaffney, as State Highways Commissioner.



CHAS. F. MURPHY.



WILLIAM SULZER.

KILLED BY AUTO, BURGLAR IDENTIFIED BY FINGER PRINTS

Identity a Secret, but Telltale Marks Told Police Who He Was.

Edward Rogers was a thief. Twice had he been caught by the police. Once he was sent to the island. Then they caught him dead to rights and sent him to the penitentiary for a year. Only a few weeks ago he was released, and on Tuesday night he breathed the storm in Brooklyn. It was raining heavily as he mingled with the throng at Broadway and Myrtle avenue.

The burglar had no money. He had no overcoat and the rain was falling in sheets at 6.30 o'clock, when traffic is always congested at this point. People were rushing for their homes. Cars were clanging their gongs, coming and going. The "L" trains were rumbling overhead, wagons and automobiles were threading their way through the throng. Rogers knew no one in the big crowd. No one knew him. The only acquaintance he might expect to encounter would be a policeman, and he was keeping clear of the traffic squad. With his coat collar rolled up, he was beating against the sheets of water.

An automobile owned by Harry Coghlin of No. 124 Jefferson avenue, and driven by Herman Tusath of No. 527 Lindwood street, Brooklyn, came his way, and the headlights blinded him. The chauffeur shouted and sounded his horn. The burglar jumped right against the machine and the next moment was under the wheels. The automobile stopped and Rogers was huried to the hospital. Before the ambulance reached there the burglar was dead.

The body lay in the gutter among the unknown dead until this afternoon. Many looked at the remains. No one knew the burglar. The police didn't recognize him. The letter "E" in his bag and tattooed on his fore-

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS INDICTED UP-STATE FOR ASSESSING WORKERS

William H. Kelley of Syracuse, and Fay C. Parson Charged With Many Offenses.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Jan. 22.—William H. Kelley of Syracuse, Democratic State Committeeman, and Fay C. Parson, Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Cortland County, were jointly indicted to-day for violating the civil service law in collecting political contributions from civil service employees.

Parson was separately indicted on fourteen counts for collecting political assessments from State employees.

The name of William H. Kelley has been frequently mentioned in testimony at District-Attorney Whitman's John Doe inquiry into State Highway graft. He was named as the man who wrote letters to various State highway contractors in his district asking them to meet Everett P. Fowler, a so-called Tammany boss, who is alleged to have exacted campaign contributions from them.

Kelley's name is cited in the indictment of Fowler on the charge of extorting money from Seneca P. Hull of Cortland. He is alleged to have written the letters which brought Hull to see Fowler.

Charles W. Myers, an assistant State engineer and a civil service employee, testified at a recent hearing that Kelley had exacted political contributions from him in 1911 and 1912.

The only marks of identification that could be found. His finger prints were taken for future identification in case a man answering his general description was inquired for after the body had been consigned to Potter's Field. At the Bureau of Identification the finger prints told who he was, for it was from Brooklyn that he had been sentenced. Even death couldn't blot out the past of the burglar.

\$14,000,000 SUIT FILED IN 'FRISCO RAILWAY TANGLE

Action Brought Against Ten Men Who Were Directors of Company in 1910.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22.—Suits to recover more than \$14,000,000 were filed in the United States District Court here to-day against ten men who were directors of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad in 1910.

The suit was filed by attorneys representing the receivers and the action was brought in accordance with recent instructions of Walter H. Sanborn, Circuit Judge, before whom the receivership proceedings were brought last May. The ten men named in the suit are B. E. Youkum, Chairman of the Frisco directors at the time of the receivership; James Campbell, President of the North American Company, which brought the receivership suit; William K. Bixby, now a receiver of the Wabash; C. W. Hilliard, former Vice-President of the Frisco; H. L. Winchell, former President of the Frisco; E. V. R. Thayer; A. S. Grieg, Frank Turnbull, Thomas H. West, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Union Trust Company, and Hans Winterfeldt.

The petition says that the men were directors of the Frisco from Dec. 1, 1909, to June 1, 1910, and that within that time the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad was sold to the Frisco. Details of the deal were disclosed during the recent Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of the Frisco receivership.

The petition charges that the defendants unlawfully, carelessly and negligently caused the Frisco to pay out \$14,000,000 without receiving anything of value in exchange, and that without lawful authority they caused a large debt to be created against the Frisco company.

The sale of the Brownsville by the syndicate that promoted it to the Frisco is declared in the suit to have been void, as the purchase was beyond the competence of the directors of the Frisco. Neither the Frisco directors nor those acting under them, it is declared, were empowered to make any payment from Frisco funds in the discharge of any presumed obligation incurred in connection with the Brownsville deal.

GRAND JURY HEARS SULZER TELL STORY ACCUSING MURPHY

Deposed Governor Tells His Version of the Effort to Hold Up the Stewart Firm for \$150,000, His Refusal to Appoint Gaffney and "Chief's" Threat to Ruin Him.

"SULZER IS A LIAR," MURPHY'S HOT REPLY

"Not a Word of Truth in His Testimony," Says 'Chief'; "I Never Saw Sulzer Alone After His Election; I Knew He'd Do as He Has Done—Perjure Himself."

Ex-Gov. William Sulzer went before the Grand Jury this afternoon and repeated the story he told yesterday in the John Doe hearing before Chief Magistrate McAdoo as to his knowledge of the alleged attempt of James E. Gaffney to squeeze \$150,000 from Contractor James C. Stewart in 1912. This amount was practically 5 per cent. of the anticipated returns on two contracts on the Barge Canal, for which Stewart had submitted bids.

Mr. Sulzer was before the Grand Jury for one hour and then went into consultation with Mr. Whitman.

The Grand Jury inquiry this afternoon appeared to be centred on Gaffney, but it is believed that Mr. Sulzer also told of threats he alleges were made by Charles F. Murphy.

Besides Mr. Sulzer, John M. Murphy, who took Gaffney and Joseph Carroll into partnership in exploiting a road preparation called Warrenite and divided \$11,000 in commissions with them, was subpoenaed to appear as a witness.

MURPHY MAKES SWEEPING DENIALS.

All statements made by Mr. Sulzer yesterday concerning Charles F. Murphy's conversations with and threats to him were specifically and vehemently denied to-day by Mr. Murphy, who expressed anxiety to repeat his denial under oath on the witness stand under a waiver of immunity. Mr. Murphy called Sulzer a "liar and a perjurer," and declared that he never talked to Sulzer alone after the latter was elected Governor in 1912.

Mr. Murphy will have a chance to repeat his denial of Sulzer's charges.

"If Mr. Murphy will waive immunity," said District-Attorney Whitman this afternoon, "he will certainly be given an opportunity to appear either before the Grand Jury or in the John Doe proceedings."

It is probable that counsel for Mr. Murphy will soon confer with Mr. Whitman in an effort to arrange for Mr. Murphy's testimony.

SULZER A LIAR, MURPHY ASSERTS.

The first question Mr. Murphy was asked was whether he had read the newspaper reports of the testimony of William Sulzer.

"I have," he replied, leaning back easily in his chair at his desk in Tammany Hall, "and I want to say that it is false from beginning to end. There is not a word of truth in it. William Sulzer is a liar and a perjurer."

"Did you ever recommend James E. Gaffney to Gov. Sulzer for appointment as Highways Commissioner?" was asked.

"I never did," came the prompt reply. "I never mentioned his name to Sulzer for any office or position whatever."

"Did you ever send for Gov. Sulzer to come to see you?"

"Never. I never saw him alone after he became Governor, because I knew he'd do just what he has done—perjure himself. He's a perjurer and a liar!" Mr. Murphy repeated.

"Did you ever talk with Senator O'Gorman about Mr. Sulzer or about any of the matters that the former Governor has testified to?"

"I never talked with the Senator from the day we left Syracuse at the time of Sulzer's nomination, until March 6, which is three days after the date Sulzer gives as that of the alleged talk."

"Mr. Sulzer was testified that he went to Delmonico's to meet you, and that you had two gentlemen there he did not know; that you did not introduce them to him, but that you had a talk with him in another room."

"I have never spoken alone to Sulzer since he was elected Governor. And doesn't it look ridiculous that if he called on me, as Governor,